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director, and Mrs. Elizabeth Willcox—Mrs. O. Blake Willcox—of the District of Columbia will serve as special staff assistant.

In announcing these three appointments, Mrs. Williams said:

We have selected woman whose broad experience in 'related fields will greatly strengthen GOP women's scivities across the country. They are dedicated to a GOP victory in 1984 and will add vital stimulus to all facets of our women's campaign activity. Their energies will be utilized to the fullest in mobilizing woman power from precinct to national level—nationwide.

Mr. President, I know from my personal knowledge of the exceptional capability of Janet Green in working in our South Dakota campaigns and I know these three women will play a key role in electing a Republican President and Republican Congress in 1964. I am including herewith Mrs. Green's biographical sketch which I ask imanimous consent to have printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIOGRAPHY OF MRS. GEORGE B. ORKEN, DI-RECTOR OF PÓMEN RELATIONS, WOMEN'S DIVISION, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mr. George B. Green has been appointed director of public relations, women's division, Republican National Committee, effective Scutember 23, 1963.

Mrs. (Janet) Green brings to the head-quarters staff a varied background of experience in the publicity, public relations, and journalistic fields. She has been associated with a number of civic and philanthropic organizations. Born in Austin, Minn., she is the wife of Dr. George B. Green, of Sloux Falls, S. Dak. Dr. Green is on the Staff of the American Ead Green in Washington, D.C., and they reside presently at 2716 North Nelson Street, Arlington, Va.

A resident of the metropolitan Washington area since the 1990's, Mrs. Green was with the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington prior to her marriage. She has served as director of publicity, British child aid program of the Save the Children Federation in Washington and New York City; assistant to the Washington director of Hill & Knowlton, public relations counsel, She has done freelance writing and went to England, Prance, and Germany as a war correspondent in 1948.

Mrs. Green assisted in the organization of a Junior Board of Managers for the National Symphony Orchestra Association in 1941 and was their junior manager. While working for George Dixon (King Features Syndicate) Mrs. Green was a member of the Senate and House Press Challeries and socredited to cover the Department of State, Defense and other Government agencies. She covered the Mexico City conference on problems of the war and peace (forerunner to the establishment of the United Nations). As a journalist, she was affiliated with the Northern Virginia Sun as assistant women's edi-A member of the American Newspaper Women w Olub, Mrs. Green is also a member of the Motion Picture and TV Council of O.C., Riverwood Citizens Association; past president and member of the Board of the National Society of Arts and Letters (Washington chapter); active member of the Naingum chapter;; active member of the startional Trust for Historic Preservation, South Dakota State Society; Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, someging member of the Mises, Mind of the Aero Medical Association, the Friends of the National Zoo, and the recently organized U.S. Capitol Historical Society.

She is an associate member of the Air Force Officers Wives Club of Washington and a past officer and member of the Riverwood Women's Club. She served as a vice chairman of the Women's Committee. Mean hower-Nixon Inaugural Committee in 1887, and worked on the White House Conference on Children and Youth. She has been active in South Dakots Republican politics at present she is a member of the Arlington County (Va.). Onitural Heritage Commission.

Prior to joining the National Foremittee.

Mrs. Green held a real essate brokers linenes
in the District of Columbia and the State of
Virginia.

## IMPOSSIBLE JOE IN SOUTH

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, today secretary of Defense, Mr. McNamara, and General Taylor will arrive in South Vietnam to review the critical military situation that exists in that war-toria country. I am most pleased that the President has sent these two representatives to that country. If we are going to pursue the policy "of winning the war" we should have a complete understanding of the situation. These two men, I am sure, will recognize the weakness of our military affort in South Vietnam and recommend the appropriate corrective action.

Something must be done immediately. I am glad the Commander in Chief him acted. Too many American lives have been lost in an effort which has brought freedom to no one.

Lt. Robert Shepard, of Wyoming, has written me from Pitzsimons Army Hospital in Denver, where he is recuperating. Lieutenant Shepard, a helicopter pilot left part of his leg in a rice paddy of South Vietnam. He has called to my attention a column written by Richard Starnes, which states that the missing of confusion and contradiction that has enveloped American aims in South Vietnam has all but obscured disquieting military developments in that beleas uered nation. Mr. Starnes points out that two district capitals in the Caman Peninsula were overrun because military support did not come until many hours later even though an American helicopter base was located less than 100 miles from the two captured towns. Why this delay?

My friend and constituent who flew helicopters in Vietnam suggests that the problem is lack of command authority. The fighting forces cannot act until the rulers of this south Asian country decide that action should be taken. When this decision is made it then must be handed down through several command levels. This uncalled for delay costs American lives and blood that should not be lost.

Mr President, I am confident that Secretary McNamara and Ceneral Taylor will apply their organizational ability and military knowledge so that the wrong will be remedied and victory will be ours.

Mr. President, I ask that the newspaper clipping be inserted in the Record at this point.

There being no objection, the clipping was ordered to be printed in the Raccan, as follows:

IMPOSSIBLE JOS IN SOUTH VIETNAM
(By Richard Staffnes)

The missing of confusion and contradiotion that has enveloped American alms in South Vistnam has all but obscured disquieting military developments a that heleaguered nation.

leaguered nation.

Early this week Communist guerrillies overtan two district capitals lift in Commun Feminsula such of Sedgon in well-confinated stincks. One district chief was captured, and losses by defending Government forces were heavy.

Bringing defeats of this nature are all too

canging defeats of this nature are all too familiar, but what is considered mindes in the operations at Osinuoc and Dunfoit will the size of the Victory assembly and the tardiness of Government counters assured.

Relief forces did not reach Os muce unit if hours after the attack start d. Reinforcements did not reach Damdei until fighting had been going on for many until fighting

ing had been going on for nearly 11 hours.

This laggard response is particularly disculping in view of the fact that a large American helicopter base is situated at 800 Trang, less than 100 miles from the two towns. Observers familiar with nelicopter troop life point out that it should have been possible to launch a counterpunch at dawki.

Why this was not done at Oai: use and Damdoi is not known, but whateve the resiston the successful Vistoong attack showed that the Communist guerrilla force on energing in prolonged battalion-streng operations under the noses of the operations.

The twin defeats in the rich delta of the Mekong River demonstrate once as an that Bohchi Minh's mavagely efficient forces can strike at will anywhere in South Vietnam despite tremendous American military aid, and despite the presence of 15,000 s merican military advisors.

Apart from the worfully alow owntersiessures taken by President Ngc Dinh's armed forces, the vistoong attacks emphasize how poorly the American-sponsor of Goveransent of South Vistoam has fared in winsing support of the research

ging support of the passants.

Ouerrillas in the Canau Peninsuls are far removed from their sanctuary in North Vietnam. Pood, waspons, ammunities, and medical supplies must be hand-carrier nearly 500 miles through hostile territory and over terrain that is among the world most rugged.

The American efficers sent to Victorian are the cream of our professional officer corps, picked men from whom will come the linear howers and literahalis a decade or two bence. There is a growing abundance of loomy systems that the job they have been given may well the impossible.

SOUTH VIETNAM -EDITORI LS

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, Curing recent months, the editorials published in the Christian Science Month: on South Vietnam have been amon the most enlightened appearing on that subject. I would like to point out the following passage from the editorial on South Vietnam which appeared in the September 5 issue:

If the repression drags on there is very reason to suppose that Mr. Kennedy could move on to the next step; the cutting of URaid to the regime. Unless there is at improbable reform of the Ngo family there is no acceptable eiternative and he should

I also wish to call attention to the following portion of the editorial wich appeared in the September 12 issue

The Community must be on the with a standard Diem in terminally, their